The Gallant Fifth N. C. T. This noble fighting regiment is greatly reduced numbers, having suffered more, perhaps than any other corps in the service, yet its spirit is unbroken and its patriotism undimmed. We know all its field officers well and some of its staff officers, and we only say what we do know, when we add that a brayer set of men are not in the service. We almost fear they are too brave.

We regret to learn that Col. McRae's health is quite feeble, yet spite of it, he was on the field during the late hard fighting near Richmond. The Lieut. Col., John C. Badham, we fear is no more, having fallen like a brave man at the battle of Williamsburg. For the time being, the remnant of the regiment is under the command of Major Peter J. Sinclair, a true soldier and is the positive announcement of the capture of Jackson,

The "Bethel Regiment" has been revived. Small specimen to be lost. It says : the gallant Fifth be permitted to melt away and its place be lost? Its name and fame will survive.

GAME.-We have certain information, by way of the underground railroad, that "Governor" Edward Stanly is getting quite sick of his mission to North Carolina, in the character of Abe Lincoln's agent, emissary and representative. He has been holding out the strongest bribes to seduce true Southern men to take the oath others, he sent for an aged gentleman, a warm friend of Mr. Stanly's, before he went to California, who had been plundered and impoverished by the Burnside " re- especial'y rebel calculations. spectors of private property," and promised him the restitution of his negroes and pay for all his losses, in gold, provided he would take THE OATH. This the aged patriot refused to do, replying, with a pardonable warmth, that "he would see him and the whole Yankee nation -- first. They had stolen most of what he had, and they might take the balance, if they could get it, but they could not bribe or buy bim." It is said, also, that Mr. Stanly has written a letter to Hon. Geo. E. Badger, soliciting his aid in bringing the State back into the old Federal Union, and that Mr. Badger has replied to the request in a very able letter, in which he positively refuses to co operate in any such movement.

We have little or no doubt of the truth of these statements, and trust that the letters will be given to the public at an early day. Mr. Stanly finds that he has undertaken a fruitless mission, and that his warmest p r-onal and political friends are now as bitterly op-The Fight on Tranter's Creek.

The light near Washington, in which Col. Singletary felt, ce nur d at Latham's or Myer's Mill on Tranter's C. I Sing ctary with a portion of his command tween the cook and the river (flat) when he received information that the enemy had a plan to surround him by means of troops to be landed above him from boats on the river, and by a force moving around by land .-He had some pi kets stationed at Franter's Creek bridge, that brave and efficient officer is indeed a disaster. His the with our army he will learn certain things. of advantage on our side, as we inflicted the heaviest off sick. loss on the enemy, and frustrated the scheme formed to entrap us. But for the fall of Col. Singeltary, our success would doubtless have been more decided.

Forts-the tearing up of the railroad as far as Suffolk rals contemplate an evacuation of Norfolk.

communicated overland with Burnside's force

section within two weeks. Some few fields will be a | dad."-he is moving. failure; but from the present appearance, we will certainly raise almost an average crop. Early wheat is ripening-the straw looking bright and yellow. The rust as yet is only on the blade

some unexpected untowardness of the short season which must yet intervene till harvest, an unusually large crop may be calculated upon.

The Memphis Standard, of the 6th, says : The farmers of this county are this week harvesting their wheat cro; s, which we regret to learn will turn out a remarkably light yield for the amount of land. It will not turn cut near so well as was thought it would two weeks

The Pritish St om Ship Rinaldo, seventien guns, Captain Hewitt, V C., fr m Hampton Reads, called off the port of Charleston on the 16th inst., to deliver dispatches for the ing under a very long spell of exceedingly hot and dry Bit ish and Fig. chi to sulates. After receiving a visit from Mr. Bunch, he is na do sailed for the Gulf.

THE STEAM R CHOILE - A report reached Charleston on t'e toth inst., the the steamer Cecile, from that port for Nassau, with a cargo of Cotton, had been captured by the

Mr. Spelman, the enterprising proprietor of the Raleigh State Journal, has started a daily telegraphic sheet at that point, which will be a great convenience to the cit z ns, as also to the travelling community anxious to obtain the very latest news.

BATONET CHARGES .-- We read a good many times in the Northern accounts, especially in the accounts of the ha the of Saturday and Sunday, near Richmond, about their having made bayonet charges and almost annihilated certain Confederate troops with the bayonet, and hold its venom we do not know, and we fear that we so on. A good many of the wounded have passed never shall know, as we deem it impossible and not in through here on their way home, while some from this the nature of things that it should do so. In fact it section have remained here, and we have yet to see or cannot belp itself, and is rather to be pitied. hear of one single individual who has even a scratch inflicted by a bayonet, although we have seen men from how seems to us that it is going to be warm to-day?the very corps said to have been so charged. From The name of that prominent politician " of the Journal's this we are led to the conclusion that those Yankee party" you know. There has been a very heavy fresh-Were very harmless realities indeed.

Yankee paper published at Washington, N. C., called and so on. We give these things for what they may be the" New Eta." It is a precious specimen of Yankee worth. Judging by the past, they are worth little or mendacity, and exhibits one of the means adopted by nothing, but th y may foreshadow something in the fu- FEDERALS EVACUATED HARRISON BURG-CAPTURE the Lincoln-Sewardites for the purpose of keeping up ture. That a thing has not yet taken place, affords the spirits of their own people, and depressing the ener- no conc'usive argument that it never will take place, gies of such of our people as they can deceive. It is and because of the failure of all signs in dry weather. foolish to underrate our enemies, but it is even more we must not infer that it never will rain. foolish to so overrate them so as to paralize our energies,

This thing is dated June 4th, and unler a flaming bag and baggage, by McDowell. It is too lucious a tilities as well as before

" By the same source (a dispatch steamer which came

It appears that there existed a preconcerted arrangement between Gen. Banks and Gen. McDowell for the count could have reached foreign countries. Some of time capture of Stonewall and his entire force, which has these consuls have perhaps misrepresented matters, and wall Jackson in McDowell's hands, with all of his effects, a victim of misplaced confidence. Too bad, too bad, for poor Stonewall, just in the zenith of his tame, of allegiance to Lincoln, but without effect; among thus headed off in his grand march to Philadelphia. New York, Beston, and all the other Northern cities, the lying accounts sent out by the Yankee papers and upon which he has promised to visit his vengeance .--Alas! how uncertain are all human expectations, and

The grand finale, the "Capture of Jackson" and 4 thrilling tableaux," come under the head of " Addi tional News! Later and Better !!!" brought by another steamer, the " I i ot Bev." which it says " Has just arrived since the above was written, bringing the important intelligence of a battle between Jackson and McDowell, resulting in the loss of Gen. Jackson's entire command. Nine thousand prisoners fell into General McDowell's hands, aside from all of the equipments of every kind, artiflery, camp equipage, commissary stores, army wagons - in fact everything in Jackson's possession-men and all included.

up by this brilliant stroke of Gen. McDowell."

ance of his own capture and ruin, having had the auda- forget which. posed to his present course, and denounce his position city on Monday last to attack Shields and thrash him The re subjugation of India was not effected without ford no similar instances of infamy to this order. It is as firmly and as strongly as any of his former opponents. like all wrath, after having slightly knocked Frement cost, nor, after the experience of the last few years could thus proclaimed to the world that the exhibition of any al old lady who has read the account of the captures at | much larger proportion of European soldiers than the Winchester, insists that Jackson is in a bad way, for Indian army had formerly contained. With the al-

Wg are happy to be enabled to contradict, upon the very best authority, all the statements put affoat, pre dicated upon General Halleck's dispatches, or upon any and at the Mill higher up on the Creek. He immedi- other authority, to the effect that our army in its re ately put his command in motion to intercept the force treat from Corinth had suffered any serious less in kill trying to get in his year by or saing at the Mill, riding ed, wounded, prisoners or material of war. On the bioself rapidly to a varce, and, with the pickets sta- contrary the evacuation of Corinth was effect tioned at the mill, forming an impromptu barricade on ed with the most trifling loss on our side .the breastwork of he dam, out of planks and timbers How we know this is not necessary now to state, bu torn from the floring of the mill. His main body ar- that we do know it, and can vouch for it, is certain .riv d about the same time with the enemy, and Our army at Corinth had been suffering pretty severely the fight commenced. The enemy, unable to accomplish from effections of the bowels, caused by the bad water anything with musketry, and suffering severely at their camp around Corinth, but the cases were not themselves from the fire of our men, brought generally serious, and the convalescents returning to up artillery, but without accomplishing anything, and duty overbalanced those attacked. In our new location the fortune of the day was decidedly with us, until Col. this cause of disease is expected to be removed to a Singletary fell. As it was, the disaster if any, fell up great degree, and with the removal of the cause, the on the enemy, who were prevented from crossing, and effects may also be expected to cease or be greatly mitreturned to Washington, having thirteen men killed igated, and soon disappear. Halleck's force may somedead on the field, four more who died on their way what exceed our own, but not so much but that our to Washington, and a large number of wounded, who Generals more than once offered battle, but could not had to be supported on their horses or carried in wag- draw the enemy into the field, nor induce him to fight ons, pressed into the service. We only lost three men, away from his guuboats and the vicinity of the river .but one of these was Col. Singeltary, and the loss of If he should muster up courage to follow and join bat. fered no defeat, and yet regards the retreat from Corinth,

parties withdrew from the mill-our men pursuing their than our troops. A Confederate Surgeon who had way toward their own base of operations, and the ene- been captured and carried into the enemy's lines, from my carrying back their killed and wounded to Wash- which he recently returned, by exchange, we presume, ington. It was thus a drawn battle, with the balance states that some fifteen hundred a dry were being sent

THERE are indications, such as the blowing up of the Gen. Price, ten thousand of his men, and 15,000 stand of arms. These reports we now know, as we believed -the completion of the destruction of the Navy Yard, at the time, are all false. We have seen a gentleman etc., which give some reason to believe that the Fede- who assures us most positively that he saw Gen. Price several days since his reported capture by the Yankees. We are assured by the friend of Gen. Price that he (the THE Federals on James River say that they have Gen) had the honor of bringing up the rear guard on THE WHEAT CROP OF TENNESSEE .- The Greenville consequence-certainly no men, and but very few army Tennessee Banner, of the 4th inst., says there had been stores. Gen. Price will be in the "right place at the material improvement in the growing wheat in that right time." Look out for stirring events from "old

THE pen of the editor of the Fayetteville Observer is like the mouth of the bad girl in the fairy tale, out of which tumbled vipers, toads, and all venomous and foul The Knoxville Register, of the 5th, says: The wheat things. Out of the fullness of the heart the month will not be ready for reaping for eight or ten days yet. the pen must have its fountain in the heart, and such a It has generally outgrown the symptoms of rust which fountain must be a weary load for any man's bosom .so alarmed the farmers some weeks ago, and without It keeps the whole individual in a state of chronic irritation and bad feeling. It is worse than the gout, the ague, the diarrhora, the dysentery, the cholera morbus the rheumatism and the itch. From such a thing, good

> We once got rather a good joke upon our venerable friend of the Wilmington Commercial, now of the Goldsboro' Tribune. At that time his favourite aversion was the Pope of Rome, and it did happen that, his mind being occupied therewith, every number of his try-weekly paper had something in it about the Pope. About the same time the town and country were sufferweather. Well, the hot weather and the drougth and the Pope kept it up nip and tuck, until one day the said one to us, who had at one time given up the whole Commercial came round, and, mirabile dictu, we found on examination that it did not have the most distant reference to the Pope. It was a little remarkable, yea | machines as they will have work to do. verily more than a little, so remarkable indeed that we ventured to predict rain on the head of it, and sure enough, that night it poured most refreshingly over a large section of country, and much good was done to their figures and let the people have it. There is no use the crops, and men were unable to estimate all the bless- in creating a panic, in order to frighten people into givings thereof. We feel certain that our friend will excuse this reference, for he enjoyed the joke as well as

anybody and rejoiced in the blessed rain. What might be the result should the Fayetteville Observer for one week suspend its sparlishness and with-

By the way, when will it give that name. It some bayonet charges are either wholly mythical, or if real, et in Cape Fear, but it has not brought that name float-

The telegraph brings European news containing the We have received by Under Ground Railroad the usual speculations in regard to intervention, mediation

We do not know whether mediation or intervention or render us for a moment doubtful of the ultimate suc is to be desired at this time or not It is true, the end of this awful scourge of war is something devoutly to be wished. But there are evils even more to be depreca-"Extra" head, announces the capture of Corinth by ted than its continuance, and we cannot but feel that we the Federals after a severe battle. It proclaims a great | go before anything but a friend'y jury when we consent victory by Fremont, tounded upon the skirmish last to submit to the arbitration of nations bitteriv pr. jumonth at Lewinsburg, where General Heath got slight- diced against us by the misrepresentations of our enemies ly worsted by Cox. But the richest part of the whole through whom alone they have received their information of affairs in this country since the outbreak of hos

Perhaps after all, the policy of allowing the foreign consuls to remain, as such, although accredited by the through the canal from Norfolk,) we learn that General Lincoln government, was a sound one in practice, McDowell has got Stonewall Jackson completely hemed though far from being technically right in principle, as STANLY HARD PUSHED, AND TRYING THE BRIBE in with his large force, thus cutting off all possible it turns out that but for their reports to their governments, no independent or even tolerably truthful acbeen carried out to the letter, leaving the great Stone- done us harm. Such is said to be the case of the French consul at New Orleans; but, as a general thing, we believe their accounts have been calculated to do our cause good, and even the worst have been preferable to

As for England, her toreign policy is one always hard to understand, because complicated with so many jurring domestic and colonial interests of her extended and heterogeneous empire. There is either a "grievance," a " reform," or a " question " of some kind. The Irish grievance," the municipal or parliamentary "reform," the corn law " question," the Indian problem, have their | foil ows : turns. The Indian problem is that which now preses mest argently for a solution.

The great Sepoy insurrection, in its consequences, has resulted in breaking up the old system by which the British hold on the vast Indian Peninsula was retained. The muchinery of the East India Company has been dispensed with, and the whole affair is brought directly The slight loss which Banks sustained in endeavoring under the Urown, Queen Victoria being the first of the gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any offito draw Jackson after his smell force is more than made British u onarchs to aid India to her other titles, she having been officially proclaimed as Queen of Great ing her avocation Up to this week OLD STONEWALL is in blissful ignor- Britain and Irelaid and of India, or Hindostan, we

into a cocked hat. It is true a simple-minded and liter-the former military system be relied upon without a she had read in a paper that "Jackson had driven the ready incurred expenses of re subjugation and the antienemy from Winchester and had token two hundred gal- cipated heavy expenses of retaining possession, it at lons of castor oil, which she fears will be the death of once became evident that unless something was exchequer would soon exhibit a frightful balance on the wrong side, and its administration, civil and military. become a charge on the home treasury. How to avoid this, and make both ends meet, constitutes the great Incultivation of cotton there, the government being the great land owner, and the land revenue being its main railroads and doing other things, and to keep it for the punishment of rape and brutalized passion. time being free from competition, it is willing to let its manufacturing population at home suffer for the want American cotton, which if in the market at almost any price, would supplant Indian cotton. Whether Engand will succeed with cotton in India, whether she population to her Indian policy, and if she does both these things, or is likely to do them, Louis Napoleon will much longer sit quietly by and see his people suffer, out of a complacent regard for

General Price has fought thirteen battles, and sufthe rear of which he brought up and protected, as the men, newly raised, behaved remarkably well. Both The enemy has been suffering even more by sickness proudest occasion of his life. He was in the saddle for do not measure liberty, truth, or honor by a pecuniary or what his professions are, he should be considered as a days, and, en the retreat had to turn and fight and re- standard, he sees the truits of a victory he did not help secret enemy to the cause of the South. No man who pulse the enemy six times, all of which he did successfully, inflicting severe loss upon them, and bringing off everything in perfect safety. What Halleck can mean by lying so, is something more than we can understand. and we may as well add that it appears to us to be Some of the Yankee papers stated, a few days since rather an unaccountable policy on the part of our own upon false accounts through lying Federal channels.

By the way, the Richmond Enquirer, of Thursday,

endorses the Mississippian or not, does not appear IMPORTANT MOVEMENT INDICATED -The Jackson "Mis the evacuation of Corinth, and that we lost nothing of and making them feel some of the horrors attendant upon being beleaguered and imprisoned in their own homes, and made to subsist the army which overruns them. But it would ew days, if our information proves, as we believe it will. perfectly reliable.

> WE feel the gratifying assurance that General Jackwith the spirit of their dauntless leader, are not to be left to struggle in a fearful minority without reinforcements to enable them to cope with the swarming hosts Jackson will not wait to be attacked. Just as soon he der bolt, without waiting for them to get fully entrenched, fortified and prepared.

THE WHEAT AND CORN .- "The wheat has evidently Gen. Bank's Go. Fremont's Department improved and looks now as if it might make a fair crop. crop. So far as we have seen, the rust or mildew has not yet attacked the stalks and hence we look for a good

The corn looks well and most men have in large crops Without a disaster, we will have corn enough to do us. and with those flattering prospects before us, we would urge those who have old corn on hand now, to lower ing enormous prices for the very staff of life. Western Carolinian.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer. to Mr. E. B. Walker, the Master of Transportation on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, we have been per-

mitted to publish .- EDS. INT .: CHATTANOOGA, June 10 .- Our trains commenced haps worse. running as usual to the coal mines to-day. The enemy have left in double quick.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

OF FEDERALS NEAR PETERSBURG. RICHMOND, VA., June 13th, 1862. A dispatch to Gov. Letcher, dated Staunton, June 12 h,

says that the enemy have evacuated Harrisonburg and fallen back down the Valley. Capt. Gilmer's company have captured twenty four Fed.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE-TONE OF THE EUROPEAN JOURSALS. THE BRITISH STEAM-ER BERMUDA, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., June 13th, 1862. New York papers of the 6th instant, contain news by the steamer Persia, from Liverpool, to the 25th of May

The anxiety for news from America, is daily becoming nore interse among the commercial classes in England. The Loudon Times remarks that it is now deprived of any information from the seat of war, except that which the Federal Government is pleased to prepare for home and

Parisian correspondents of the Belgian newspapers are nearly unanimous in stating that French diplomacy is actively employed in finding some terms of agreement by means of which the war in America may be terminated.

The Anvers, published at Antwerp, says that an offer of edia ion will be made to the United States in a very short

Mexico as the Spanish Ambassador.

lo regard to the capture of the British Steamer Bermuda by the Federal Hock dars, Mr. Layard declared in the House of Commons that the case had been referred to the law officer of the crown.

The London Times hinks that the details of the capture of New Orleans puts the surrender of that city in a light more favorable to its defenders. A similar tone is assumed Declarations in the late discussion in Parliament indicate that the great Armstrong gan is practically a failure.

The Governor of Louistana to his People. We have received a copy of an animating address to the people of Louisiana, by Gov. Moore, on the occa sion of Butler's late beastly order. We publish it as

> EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OPEL USAS, JA.,) May 21, 1563.

To t e People of Louisiana . The General commanding the troops of the United States now holding possession of New Orleans, issued the following order on the 15th instant :

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it i ordered that hereafter, when any temale, shall, by wore cer or soldier of the Uni ed States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town ply-

" By command of

Major-General EUTLER." The annals of warfare between civilized nations afto the hated invaders of their home, and the slayers of their fathers, brothers, and husbands, shall constitute a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the nature of the movement and the meaning of the look these vagabond refuse of the Northern States are to be

soldiers to the perpetration of outrages at the mention preciate it. can venture farther to sacrifice her home laboring of which the blood recoils in horror-to quicken the whether impulses of their sensual instincts by the suggestion of transparent excuses for their gratification, and to add a panderer to lust and desecrator of virtue.

questions to which time alone can give a satisfactory execration of their invaders; stung into obliviousness soon be no good notes or securities in the South. of the world's censure by the grand offering made of our property upon the altar of our liberties; his passions inflamed by the sight of burning cotton illumining the river, upon whose waters float the powerful fleet that

oppressors to pass unpunished? Will you permit such dignities to remain unavenged? A mind so debased in this order must be fruitful of inventions wherewith to now, but a day of judgment will surely come. that Halleck's Federal army, under Pope, had captured authorities that compels the public to depend for weeks pollute humanity. Shameless enough to allow its publication in the city, the atrocities countenanced by it will be multiplied in the country. Its inhabitants must arm notes in payment of taxes .- Charlotte Democrat. and strike, or the insolent victors will offer this outrage has the following mysterious paragraph. Whether it to your wives, your sisters, and your daughters. Possessed of New Orleans by means of his superior naval force, he canno penetrate the interior if you resolve to prevent it. It does not require a force of imposing merit of taking the city. Farragut and Porter desire magnitude to impede his progress. Companies of exrerienced woodsmen in every exposed locality, with their trusty rifles and shot guns, will barass his invading columos, derrive him of his pilots, and assure him he is in of his army. This is told to us on the very best aube manifestly imprudent to speak more specifically on the the country of an enemy. At proper points larger thority. point at this time. It will beak upon the public in a very forces will be collected, but every man can be a soldier to guard the approaches to his home. Organize, then, in some degree on this account. But more, in all proson and his gallant army in the Valley of Virginia run is the jewel of your hearts, the chastity of your women, him fearful little risk of being entrapped or overwhelmed by supe- you have to guard. Let that thought animate your rior numbers. Jackson is not a man to be caught nap- breasts, nerve your arms, quicken your energies, and of this section, so far, promises well, though most of it speaks and the pen writes. The gall that flows from ping, nor is his army one to be easily beaten, unless the looks with contempt on a landsman. When a doubtful your foe the blow that rids your country of his pres- story is told on board ship, Jack says, " tell that to the odds be too preponderating to leave any chance for a ence. If need be, let his blood moisten your own marines," who are considered credulous and a little the hero, we cught to say the heroes for all are embued petual memento of a race whom it will teach to hate odor of land.

How Large is the Federal Army.

The Chicago Tribune answers the question as follows: of the enemy, so that we may confidently expect that of our volunteer army. The pay-rolls show 700,000 men; their exploits are only begun, and that soon Fremont the War Department can't find more than 600,000; and Sentine to the War Department can't find more than 600,000; and Sentine the War Department can't find mo we have not to exceed 520,000. Where are the other 100,000 with Banks and Shields by having to share their fate. or 200,000? It was suggested in the House the other day that fraudulent pay-rolls have been forwarded to the Department. Here is a good subject for an Investigating Comgets ready, he will fall upon his adversaries like a thun- mittee. We believe in Senator Wilson's figures, and they

seem to be based upon an estimate like this Gen. McClellan's column Gen. Halleck's do Gen. McDowell's do Gen. Bank's Gen. Burnside's Gen. Brannan's (Key West, etc.)..... Gen. Butler's column.
Gens. Curtis and Steele. New Mexico and going...... Gen. Mitchell's column..... Guard duty in Kentucky and Tennessee.... Guarding prisoners North.....

> Now, from the above there should be deducted ten to fifteen per cent. for soldiers in the hospitals, at home, on furlough, and discharged for physical incapability, leaving a come to so high a temper, that the latter will not obey total of 430,000 men capable of doing duty. The exact nummen. Ecores of regiments that marched from home 1,000 strong, can muster now only 300 to 500 men, and few regiments number more than 700 or 800 rank and file. The rebels have suffered the same degree of shrinkage, and per-

The number of soldiers at home on furlough, with sick certificates, is much greater than is generally supposed, and R. M. Hooke,

Agent Nashville & Chattanooga R. R.

Linen for the Wounded.—J. D. Pope, of Columbia S. C., has been telegraphed from Richmond to let the ladies of that place know through the newspapers, that shirts, drawers, and linen or cotton rags, are very much wanted for the wounded in the late battles. This is a call upon the ladies every where to be active in the preparation of these and other comforts for our wounded soldlers.

We doubt whether the War Department is aware of how many thousands there are of such. A majority of surgeons find it far easier to give certificates to two or three hundred alling men in a regiment, on which they can obtain leave of absence, than to attend to them in their camp hospital; and it is but natural that those who thus get home should be in no special hurry to get well enough to return, as their pay runs on while absent just the same as when present with their regiment. The order issued last winter to step recruiting to fill up emaciated regiments was an unwise one, and has lately been revoked. we doubt whether the War Department is aware of how

List of Members of Co. G, 51st Reg't N. C. T. OFFICERS.
Lippitt, Jas W. Captain.
Chinnis, S.R., 1st Lieuteus

Yopp, Frank. V B, Orderly ; Gowan, B A, 2d; Ketche Jas A, 3d; Evans, A H, 4th; Consway, Wm H, 5th. Boone, S, 1st; Hinson, R R, 2d; Scarborough, J C, MUSICIAN,-Ellis, Jas.

Evans, J A. 2d

Arnold, J. Bell, Owen; Blake, J B; Bender, J I; Blanton E; Blanton, J J; Blanton, M; Blanton, J; Benton, N; Blackburn, Jas; Berny, W J; Blake, A F; Brown, Kilby; Blalock, H; Bearly, W J; Borwil, A; Benton S; Buffkin, E J; Cole man, C; Crawford, J B; Chesnut, Jas; Cartwright, D J; Cartwright, G W; Cannon, R T; Craig, C M; Cottle, Nixon; Daniels, Juo; Dawson, Amos; Fairfax, T; Garkil, F; Godwin. G; Green, L; Gowan, Jao; Hinson, J L; Hinson, E P; Hinson, Jno: Humphrey, Jno: Hardy, Jno; Hatcher, H Horne, Wm F; Haddock, D A; Hawes, A W; Inman, J; Jer nicon, W; Jolly, J; Kent. R; King, CC; King, M; Knowles, S; Lawson, J; Merritt, Jas; Merritt, Wm; Merritt, M; Moore, bles, E; Newton, Wm; Potter, B W; Prince, A; Powers, J; Robbins, J A; Robbins, G W; Robbins, E; Roberts, G W; Roberts, E; Register, J N; Retter, H 1; Redd Zeph; Sellers, Wm; Sellers, J C; Skipper, S; Stricklan, W I; Stricklan, M; Stricklan, Quince: Stricklan R. P; Stricklan, P; Suggs, D F; Shaw, D; Smith, B; Summersett, J; Thigpen, T; Teachy, Wm; Teboe, P; Teboe, Wm; Thompson, NJ; Williams, SR; Williams, J B; Wood, Uz; Wood, W T; Wilson, W; Walker, J C: Woodard, J: Wa d, Asa; Ward, W A; Ward, S W; Ward,

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS FROM "STONEWALL," JACKson's COMMAND.- The Southside train brought down last night the following Yankee officers, captured by A Madrid telegram says that Gen. Prim will return to Stonewall Jackson, in his recent brilliant victory over Gen. Banks. They are on parole, and will be sent to

North Carolina this morning : Colonel John R Murphy, 29th Penn. reg't. Col Percy Wyndnam, 1st N J Cavalry. Capt (W Kugler, 1st Md Volunteers. Capt Wm Milhouse, 1st Va Infantry. Capt J P C Eminons, 1st Michigan Cavalry. Lt Col N P Dechlane, 1st Maryland Vols. Capt G P Penrose. U A A. Capt Vincent Von Keeber, 1st Md Cavalry. Capt Henry E Clark, 1st N J Cavalry. Capt Ames H White, 5th N Y Cavalry. Capt J W Dickenson, 8th N Y Vols. Capt John H Shemore, 1st N J Cavalry. Capt Geo H Bean, 1st Vt Regt. Capt W E Da. is, 27 h Ind Vols Capt G Stamme, 3d Wis Vols. Capt Wm Richards, Jr. 29th Penn Vols. Capt B H Sibley, 1st Md Vols. Capt Charles Sirons, 46th Penn Vols. Capt James A Betts, 5th Conn Vols. Capt W D Richards, 29th Penn Vols. Capt J D Crittenden, A Q M. 1st N J Cavalry. Lt Jas Magnigin, 29th Penn Vols. Lt John Knoppel, 1st Md Vols. Lt Robert Neely, 1st Md Vols. Lt Jas L Nair, 1st Md Vols. Lt J R Coleny 1st Md Vols. Lt Virgil J Mercer, 1st Md Vols. Lt Maurice Abough, 1st Md Vols. Lt Daniel L Stauton, 1st Md Vols. Lt Frank M Collier, 1st Md Vols. Lt E E Giddings, 3rd Wisconsin Vols. Lt Edward J Price, A Q M 5th Conn Vols. Lt Geo E Johnson, 19th Penn Vols. Lt Jas O Siaton, 29th Penn Vols, Lt J H Goldsmith, 29th Penn Vols. Lt M C Spencer, 2rd Wisconsin Vols Lt Wm M Prozest 1st Mich Cavairy. Lt Wm E George, 1st Md Vols.

Lt John B Hoffman, Med Parveyor, USA A large number of the privates taken prisoners arrived in Lynchburg on yesterday afternoon, and some of them will probably reach here this afternoon.

Pet. Express.

THE ATTEMPT TO DEPRECIATE CONFEDERATE MONEY AND STOCKS .-- We repeat the declaration which we made in our last paper, that no hing can be more treasonable than an attempt to depreciate the credit of the Confederate Government, for unless this credit is sustained, we and Fort Pillow will hold at bay the upper fleet on the will surely become the subjects of Yankee domination, and with our liberties, lose all our property. It is, then, very much worse than idle for holders of Confederate What else than contempt and abhorrence can the money or securities to part with them for less than their dian problem, the solution for which is sought in the women of New Orleans feel or exhibit for these officers face, for the purpose of investing in State stocks or any and soldiers of the United States? The spontaneous other description of property. With the loss of the rout the enemy. impulse of their hearts. it must appear involuntarily Southern cause, (and it will be lost unless the credit of up on their countenances, and thus constitute the crime the Government is sustained,) State stocks will become reliance for support. To develope this, it is building for which the General of those soldiers adjudges the worthless, and every other description of property share citement was created in Nashville a few days ago, by the same fate. N. C. State stocks are as good as any the report that John H. Morgan had arrived in History records instances of cities sacked and in- in the Confederacy, but with the Confederacy subjugatively over night, and was boldly stopping at a well human atrocities committed upon the women of a con- ted, what would they be worth? Not a cent. And known boarding house. The Federal Provost Marquered town, but in no instance in modern times, at what would bank stocks and bank notes be worth? - shall immediately ordered out a large force for his capleast, without the brutal ravishers suffering condign Not a button. It is manifestly, then, the interest of ture. The house was surrounded in such a manner as punishment from the bands of their own commanders. every man in the South to uphold the credit of the to render his escape impossible, and the officer who had It was recrived for a Federal General to invite his Government, and to frown upon every attempt to de- charge of the expedition, feeling secure of his game,

In this connection we may mention that we have torious John H. Morgan should be brought out and heard of a recent transaction in this city in which the deliverde to the Federals force, quietly, in in order to individual entitled to a sum of money refused to take avoid bloodshed. The gallant Federalist was somean infamy already well merited these crowning titles of anything but notes of the Bank of North Carolina - what chagrined when he was informed that such a pro-If such an example as this is followed generally, the cass would be highly detrimental to the health of John Maddened by the noble legalty of our people to the worst of consequences must ensue, for we repeat that if H. Morgan who had arrived the night previous, and British aggrandisement at home and in India, are all Government of their affections, and at their disgust and Confederate notes and securities are not good, there will was but six hours o'd—a patriotic Southern woman

> Raleigh Register. The Register will confer a favor upon the true South ern men of the State by giving the name of the individual who refused to take anything but notes of the affected the downtall of our chief city; disappointed, Bank of North Carolina in payment of a debt. The chafed, and chagrined that our people, unlike his own, man's name should be known, and no matter who be is, to win eluding his grasp, and nothing left upon which depreciates Confederate money is a reliable friend to the to gloat his vengeance but unarmed men and helpless South. If Confederate money is discredited, the wives and children of our soldiers will starve, and much dis-Louisianaes! will you suffer such foul conduct of your tress to produced throughout the South. When the soldiers return home they should be informed of the men who pursued a course calculated to injure them and as to be capable of conceiving the alternative presented their families. Such people may escape punishment

> > The Public Freasurer of North Carolina has author ized the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors to take Confederate

> > > From New Orleans.

We learn that a bitter feud exists between the army and navy officers at New Orleans. Butler claims the to divide the honor. Farragut, in a recent interview with the general, declared that without the fleet, he would not give a cent for the security of his life or that

Butler is about leaving for the North, and it may be quickly and efficiently. If your enemy attempt to pro- bability, because he does not exactly feel secure in his ceed into the interior, let his pathway be marked by his own precious person. The exasperation against him, blood. It is your homes that you have to defend. It especially proceeding from some of his orders, is making

a jealousy between the land and sea service. A sailor successful stand, and it is pretty generally known that grave. It will rise up before your children as a per- lacking in manhood, because they have about them the

There is not a doubt that the credit of taking New Orleans must be given to the navy. Butler would not have got near it with a hundred thousand men at his back; and, with his insignificant force, could not remain News, echoing his language, puts the case still more twenty-four hours, if the fleet were not at his call. So. plainly in truth, the honor or infamy does belong to Farragut The order of Gen. Butler in respect to Confederate

money, it is believed, was suggested by merely speculative motives, and it is said that it was drawn up by Jacob Barker, in concert with Butler. The result is that money has fallen greatly in value, and may be bought at twenty-five cents in gold for a dollar. The object was to use it in the purchase of sugar, molasses and cotton, on the presumption that those commodities could be found in large quantities, and that no man owning them would reject our currency in exchange 5,000 for them. Butler himself has been noted as a speculator. He

has a brother-a merchant-in Boston : and to him all the produce purched will be sent. So that Butler, Barker & Butler expected to share the enormous profits 16 000 that it was supposed would be realized. It is a very pretty game, and so like a Yankee! and

particularly so much like Butler! who is surnamed "Picayune," although "dollar" would be better under the circumstances of this especial instance of his avidi-The jealousy between the army and the navy has

The following telegraphic dispatch from Chattanooga ber, if the exact truth were known, may not exceed 400.000 are essential to the holding of the city. We bear some instances of this, but are not at liberty to men. by the doctrine of "State rights."

These men have come to the conclusion that the war is nearly at an end, and that the spoils of it will be of immense value. New Orleans held, they seem to think -and Butler's organ expresses the idea-the whole country is subjugated. The visions of plunder which New England .- Mobile Tribune, 3d inst.

THE MISSISSIPPI .- The great ram Arkansas, the rival she will be able to sweep the Mississippi.

From the Vicksburg Citizen. The Safety of Vicksburg. The defenses of Vicksburg are now assuming a char

acter of bold defiance of all approaches of the enemy either by land or water. The repeated abortive at tempts of the gunboats to shell out our batteries prove that their efforts to pass by, or compel them to surrender is lutile, and that we are able to bold them at bay just as long as the high stage of water will allow their large vessels to remain in this part of the r.ver. As long as their gun and mortar boats keep up their fire at long taw they cannot accomplish anything; and whenever they venture within reach of our batteries, a few well dir-cted shots notifies them of the impossibility of bold ing an exposed position, and none of their vessels have yet dared to remain in range longer than to receive one shot from-our guns. Our works are constructed by the highest military science; our officers are brave, vigilan and competent; and our gunners are skillful and accomrate. The location of our works is such as to give ue the advantage of plunging a fire upon the vessels S; Lawson, J; Merritt, Jae; Merritt, Will, Morris, E; Nobles, A; No-every position, while their elevation secures them against any damage from the enemy. Fort Henry, Island 10 Fort Jackson, St. Phillip, and the batteries at Chal mette were all on low ground and partly under water. which gave the advantage of elevated position to the gunboats. Here the case is different—the batteries can neither be shelled out nor can they be stormed by the close approach of the vessels. No force, however large could effect a landing within range of our guns, and no other available landing place can be found within birty

> such an emergency. We are not making a vain boast of our abilities, but we draw our conclusions from actual observations and experiences, and we are now beginning to feel perfectly safe in asserting that Vicksburg cannot be taken. is here that we will save the great Mississippi Valley keep open the communication with eastern Texas, and secure the rich and fertile valleys of the Yazoo, Arkan, sas. White and St. Francis rivers, which will furnish no with food and provisions for the army and the people We will here turn the tide of war down the river again and turn the enemy back to New Orleans, and from thence to the Gulf, and save those important and fertile valleys embraced within the great valley of the Missis. sippi, to which we must look for subsistence, the loss of which would put us to great straits if not to actual

miles; and our land forces are everywhere prepared for

The position of Vicksburg at the present time is one of incalculable national importance, and the successini defence of this place must be regarded as equivalent if not superior to that of the capital of the Confederacy itself. With the tatal surrender of New Orleans and the loss of the lower river, we are isolated from that most important section of the Confederacy-Texas and a large portion of Louisiana; and here at Vicksburg we must recover our original status, and again secure the connection between the States east and those west of the Mississippi; and unless some unforeseen and fatal accident should befall us, will certainly be able to hold this place, and "Vicksburg will not shortly be under the control of the Philistines.'

If the enemy lands his troops thirty miles below to march them up through the swamps, and hills and gullies of the intervening country, we shall be able to kill or capture the last one of them; and if he keeps dilly dallying with his war vessels much longer, the river, now falling quite rapidly, will compel him soon to make a desperate attack, or withdraw his ships of war down stream into deeper water. If they were even now in possession of Vicksburg they could not venture to go up any higher on account of the receding waters, and consequently this fleet will never be able to go up to operate against Fort Pillow in conjunction with the other fleet above that fort. Vicksburg will hold in check or destroy the lower squadron on the Mississippi same river; and the great Mississippi valley will yet be saved from falling into the clutches of the enemy in spite of the surrender of New Orleans. Let our friends in the interior of the country take courage, for Vicks-

Morgan in Nashville We learn from an authentic source that great ex-

demanded with some show of politeness, that the nehaving bestowed that honored name upon her new-born boy .- Knoxville Register, 10th inst.

The New Mormon Complication.

The New York Post snuffs another " rebellion " in the breeze on the far-off plains of Utah. It says: Brigham Young has just been inaugurated as Governor of the new State of Deseret, and Mr. Ashley's bill for the punishment of polygamy has passed the House of Representatives. Here is a conflict at our door at once. The Mermons organized their State government with polygamy as the " corner stone" of their system, just as slavery is the corner stone of the Confederates, intending to demand immediate admission into the Union, while Congress declares their fundamental system a crime which morals and injustice alike forbid That the Mormons are in earnest in their new State

movement, is abundantly proved by the recent public speeches of their leaders, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and other "apostlic" dignitaries in Utah, who mould the deluded followers of the Morman heresy at their will, boldly avow their purpose to make a direct issue with the Government. In effect, they say that they have suffered unjust persecution until forbearance is no longer a virtue, and that they now insist upon a full recognization of their rights, on an equal footing with the States. Young himself expressed sentiments of Mormon priesthood in a violent philippic, which we find reported in the Deseret News, his official organ. Here is a single passage:

"We are not going to be satisfied with a mere pro emption right on the soil in this territory. Should the grant to every head of a family be six hundred and forty acres of land, and to each wife and child their portion as was done in Oregon territory, that would give to me and my sons and daughters quite a scope of country and the whole people would swallow up all the land in this territory. But shall we be satisfied with that?-No; I am going to have a larger pre-emption than the territory of Utah. In a few years this territory will not contain my own posterity. In twenty years from ty years more they will more than fill this territory. carnot put up with this small possession.

Bringham's wants, like his wives, are many, and, ac cording to this speech, so are his ambitious plans. The

"The people have spoken loudly, and in language not to be mistaken-have declared their aversion to colonial servitude, tyranny and oppression, and that they wish to supercede the territorial form of government which they have submitted for nearly twelve years, b a State government of their own formation, in accord ance with the principles of the Constitution of their common country, to which they are so much attached They have for a long time been deprived of their politi ical rights, and they now feel like asserting them, and relieving the Federal Government from the expenses accruing from unconstitutional arrangement instituted by Congress for governing territories so far as relates to the

Here is the beginning of a new trouble. The Gov ernment will probably soon be compelled to choose be tween the admission of Mormons to the full privilege citizens, or the forcible suppression of something which will resemble rebellion. Unscrupulous, scheming and crafty, the Mormon leaders will leave no means untri to compass their ends. They lead a great population fanatics in the blindest, most abject and unreasoning subjection, and possess resources which have been liter ally wrested from the desert by dint of hard labor and unwearying energy. Once they succumbed to a timely show of the strength of the Federal power, but it now seems that they are ready to re-enter the lists and stan

From the Jackson Mississippian, June 3 From Baton Houge.

CLINTON, La., June 3 .- I went within five miles of Baton Rouge yesterday.

The Federals have only pickets about half way ou of the corporation. Our little company of eighty me this belief creates are sufficient even to satisfy the expectations of the keenest and most rapacious Yankee in road, in the edge of Baton Rouge. A negro told the Federals that Guerrillas were coming, and they hustled out to the edge of the corporation, in a great hurry of the Merrimac, is said to be finished, and has made a They are clearing off the American graveyard for a successful trial trip to Vicksburg. It is believed that battlefield. The Federals have a great dread of our OPERATOR.